

The "Partners in Diplomacy" exhibit features the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Marine Security Guard (MSG) program.

Created in celebration of the 25^{th} anniversary of DS, it commemorates the enduring partnership between the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Marine Corps.

Marine Security Guards protect information and personnel inside diplomatic posts. More than 1,300 MSGs provide internal security for 153 U.S. embassies and consulates in 141 countries (as of October 2011).

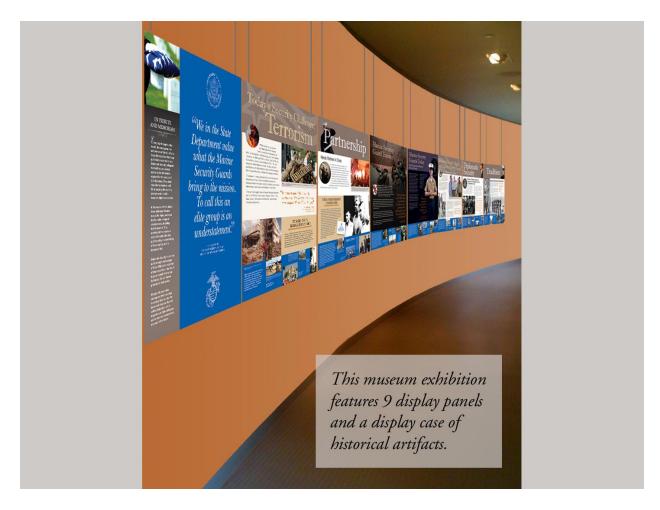


"Partners in Diplomacy" was unveiled in a special ceremony at the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Triangle, Virginia, in October 2011. Among the featured speakers were Under Secretary of State Patrick Kennedy and Lieutenant General Richard Mills—Deputy Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

"Partners in Diplomacy" is the first Bureau of Diplomatic Security exhibit ever to be on display at a major museum.



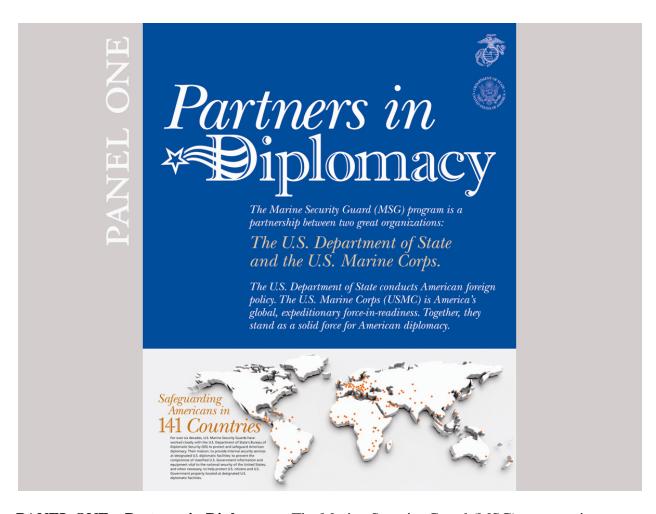
In January 2012, the exhibition was relocated to the Exhibit Hall, U.S. Department of State, Harry S Truman building, in Washington, D.C., where it remained until late February 2012.



The exhibition features nine display panels that can be arranged in various configurations and display cases of historical artifacts. The nine panels are arranged thematically, with historic photos and with narrative text:

- Panel 1: "Partners in Diplomacy" Overview
- Panel 2: Tradition—Supporting State Department Efforts Worldwide
- Panel 3: Diplomatic Security—Law Enforcement Arm of the U.S. Department of State
- Panel 4: Serving America by Protecting U.S. Embassies
- Panel 5: Marine Security Guards Today
- Panel 6: Marine Security Guard Training
- Panel 7: Partnership—Heroic Partners in Crises
- Panel 8: Today's Security Challenge—Terrorism
- Panel 9: In Tribute and Memoriam

A blue timeline runs across the bottom of each panel spanning from 1948 to today.



PANEL ONE—Partners in Diplomacy. The Marine Security Guard (MSG) program is a partnership between two great organizations: The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Marine Corps. The U.S. Department of State conducts American foreign policy. The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) is America's global, expeditionary force-in-readiness. Together, they stand as a solid force for American diplomacy.

Safeguarding Americans in 141 Countries. For over six decades, U.S. Marine Security Guards have worked closely with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) to protect and safeguard American diplomacy. Their mission: to provide internal security services at designated U.S. diplomatic facilities; to prevent the compromise of classified U.S. Government information and equipment vital to the national security of the United States; and when necessary, to help protect U.S. citizens and U.S. Government property located at designated U.S. diplomatic facilities.



PANEL TWO—Tradition. "The Marines and our diplomacy are tightly intertwined...Strength and diplomacy go together."

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz, May 11, 1984

Supporting State Department Efforts Worldwide. The Marine Corps and the State Department have forged one of the most important and enduring relationships that exists between two U.S. Government entities. Historically, U.S. Marines have been detailed on occasion as a security force escorting U.S. diplomatic personnel; they have helped defend American embassies and consulates in emergencies; and they have provided unique support for diplomacy in various places throughout the world.

The origins of the present-day Marine Security Guard program are rooted in the World War II era, when Marine detachments helped secure U.S. diplomatic missions in certain threatened venues, including England and China. After World War II, it was decided that an alert, disciplined force was needed to help with protection at U.S. diplomatic missions throughout the world. The U.S. Marine Corps stepped forward and the Marine Security Guard program was formed, ultimately becoming a prestigious assignment in the Corps.

Marine Security Guards have participated in the internal security and protection of U.S. embassies and consulates (or "posts") on a formal basis since late 1948.

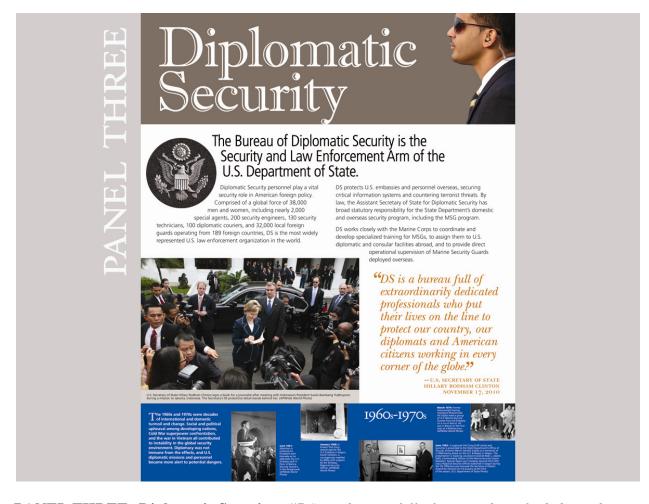
TIMELINE: The U.S. Marine Corps has a long history of cooperation with the U.S. Department of State, going back to the early days of the nation. Since before the raising of the United States flag in Tripoli in 1805, and the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, U.S. Marines have served many times on special security missions for U.S. embassies and legations, and to protect American citizens in unsettled areas overseas.

1948-1960: The formal, full-time assignment of Marines as U.S. diplomatic security guards overseas began with the first joint Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of the Navy and the Department of State, signed on December 15, 1948. The first Marine Security Guards arrived in Morocco and Thailand early in 1949.

1937: U.S. Marines guard the entrance to the U.S. Embassy compound in China. (AP/Wide World Photo)

1949: Marine Security Guard Detachment at Athens, Greece, stands with the U.S. State Department Regional Security Officer (left). (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

1953: The U.S. Ambassador to Italy cuts a cake with a sword to celebrate the 178th anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL THREE--Diplomatic Security. "DS is a bureau full of extraordinarily dedicated professionals who put their lives on the line to protect our country, our diplomats and American citizens working in every corner of the globe."

—U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, November 17, 2010.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security is the Security and Law Enforcement Arm of the U.S. Department of State. Diplomatic Security personnel play a vital security role in American foreign policy. Comprised of a global force of 38,000 men and women, including nearly 2,000 special agents, 200 security engineers, 130 security technicians, 100 diplomatic couriers, and 32,000 local foreign guards operating from 189 foreign countries, DS is the most widely represented U.S. law enforcement organization in the world.

DS protects U.S. embassies and personnel overseas, securing critical information systems and countering terrorist threats. By law, the Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security has broad statutory responsibility for the State Department's domestic and overseas security program, including the MSG program.

DS works closely with the Marine Corps to coordinate and develop specialized training for MSGs, to assign them to U.S. diplomatic and consular facilities abroad, and to provide direct operational supervision of Marine Security Guards deployed overseas.

TIMELINE: The 1960s and 1970s were decades of international and domestic turmoil and change. Social and political upheaval among developing nations, Cold War superpower confrontation, and the war in Vietnam all contributed to instability in the global security environment. Diplomacy was not immune from the effects, and U.S. diplomatic missions and personnel became more alert to potential dangers.

June 1961: Attention is centered on President John Kennedy as he addresses the U.S. Embassy staff in Paris. A Marine Security Guard is in the foreground. (AP/Wide World Photo)

January 1968: A brazen Viet Cong assault against the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, South Vietnam, is courageously repelled by MSGs with support by the Embassy Regional Security Officer. (AP/Wide World Photo)

June 1969: A captured Viet Cong B-40 rocket and launcher is presented to the State Department's Office of Security Director Marvin Gentile (right) as a memento of a 1968 enemy attack on the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. The presentation is made by Lieutenant Colonel Nate L. Adams (left), Commanding Officer of the Marine Security Guard Battalion. Special Agent Leo Crampsey (second from left) was a Regional Security Officer stationed in Saigon during the Tet Offensive and received the Secretary of State's Award for Heroism for his bravery at the time of the attack. (U.S. Department of State Photo)

March 1974: Former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali (right) leads a group of U.S. Marine Security Guards from the Embassy on a run in Beirut. Ali was in Beirut on the first stop of a Mideast tour. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL FOUR—Diplomatic Security: Regional Security Officers Work with Marine Security Guards

Serving America by Protecting U.S. Embassies. A Regional Security Officer (RSO) is a Diplomatic Security special agent stationed at a U.S. mission abroad who serves as a U.S. Ambassador's senior U.S. law enforcement and security advisor.

RSOs manage all U.S. embassy and consulate security programs. Because American embassies, consulates, and diplomatic personnel often are targets of terrorists and other criminals, RSOs mitigate threats through a range of physical, cyber, and personnel security programs, and through collaboration with host-nation law enforcement and security agencies.

Marine Security Guards are a critical part of this multi-layered approach to security. The RSO is the operational supervisor of the MSG detachment. In this role, the RSO ensures that MSGs are deployed appropriately, receive proper support and in-service training, and have a safe environment in which to live and work.

In some instances, when the life or safety of any U.S. diplomatic post's principal officer is in danger and no other adequate means of protection is available, the RSO may assign armed MSGs

to provide temporary security within that official's residence. The RSO also may assign MSGs to protect U.S. diplomatic personnel and property in the event of a post evacuation during emergencies, such as civil unrest or natural disasters.

TIMELINE: As global turbulence swirled in the 1970s and 1980s, the U.S. and its embassies and emissaries overseas were exposed to more danger and violence. Extremists promoting various political, social, cultural, and religious agendas struck directly at American figures and facilities, utilizing bombings, kidnappings, and assassination attempts. In 1979, Iranian protestors overran the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took dozens of U.S. diplomats and Marines as hostages. Security precautions at U.S. missions in Europe, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East were ramped up to meet the growing threat.

January 1979: As Iranian soldiers stand guard outside the wall of the U.S. Embassy to hold off demonstrators rioting in adjacent areas, off-duty U.S. Marine Security Guards monitor the activity from the wall above. (AP/Wide World Photo)

November 1979: The first three U.S. Embassy hostages released in Iran, including two Marine Security Guard Detachment members, arrive at Rhein-Main U.S. Air Force base in Frankfurt/Main, West Germany. (AP/Wide World Photo)

January 1981: Wearing new uniforms, the U.S. Marines among the 52 former American Embassy hostages leave Wiesbaden Air Force hospital en route to the buses that brought them to the airport on their way home. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL FIVE--Marine Security Guards Today. "I have an unqualified respect for their dedication, discipline and devotion."

—A U.S. Consul in Africa talking about the Marine Security Guards

Marine Security Guards Represent the Face of America. MSGs stationed at an embassy entrance literally represent the face of America to members of the diplomatic community and citizens of the host country. They are a symbol of American values of integrity, courage, loyalty, and commitment. Today, more than 1,300 officers and enlisted Marines are assigned to the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group at Quantico, Virginia; to its Regional Commands; and to the Marine Security Guard detachments located at U.S. embassies and consulates around the globe.

Standing duty 24 hours each day, seven days a week, at U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, Marine Security Guards help protect U.S. Government classified information and equipment. The Marines help protect the embassy during a range of crises, including demonstrations, bomb threats, fires, nuclear/biological/chemical threats, and direct attacks.

MSGs also control access within U.S. missions. They conduct inspections to ensure that classified information is secure, and they monitor surveillance devices and fire alarms. They are the focal point for all post emergency communications.

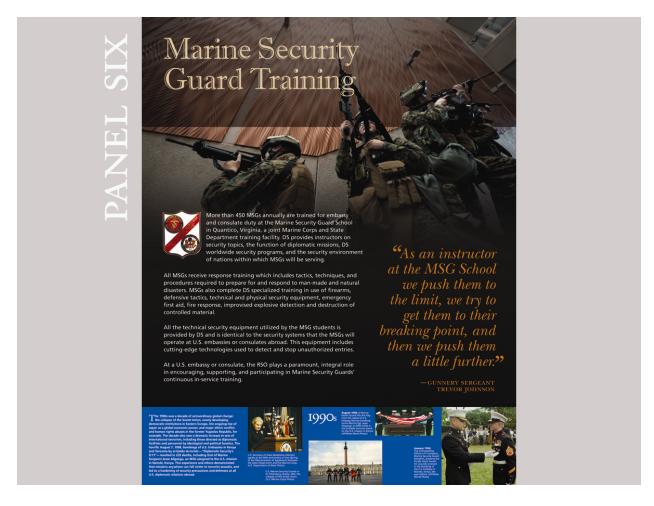
TIMELINE: A series of deadly assaults directed against U.S. embassies and other official facilities, including the 1983 bombings of American Embassies in Beirut and Kuwait, and the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut, led to substantial, urgent reinforcement of security efforts in volatile areas like the Middle East. From the State Department Office of Security, the new Bureau of Diplomatic Security created by Congress in 1986 was an even larger and more robust security and law enforcement operation. The vital security partnership between DS and the U.S. Marine Corps became more critical than ever.

April 1983: An MSG safeguards classified material, protects survivors, and monitors rescue teams amid rubble from the U.S. Embassy in Beirut following an attack by a suicide bomber. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

August 1983: U.S. Marines guarding the temporary U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, close the door against an incoming group of demonstrators. Later the Marines came under heavy fire. (AP/Wide World Photo)

October 1983: The massive terrorist bomb attack on the U.S. Marine Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, destroyed the facility and killed 241 U.S. service members. Although not an MSG facility, it was a grievous loss to the USMC and U.S. Government. (AP/Wide World Photo)

January 1989: A U.S. Marine sergeant removes the American flag from a U.S. Embassy jeep in Kabul as remaining U.S. diplomats and staff depart Afghanistan, at the closing of the U.S. mission in the embattled Afghan capital. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL SIX--Marine Security Guard Training. "As an instructor at the MSG School we push them to the limit, we try to get them to their breaking point, and then we push them a little further."

—Gunnery Sergeant Trevor Johnson

More than 450 MSGs annually are trained for embassy and consulate duty at the Marine Security Guard School in Quantico, Virginia, a joint Marine Corps and State Department training facility. DS provides instructors on security topics, the function of diplomatic missions, DS worldwide security programs, and the security environment of nations within which MSGs will be serving.

All MSGs receive response training which includes tactics, techniques, and procedures required to prepare for and respond to man-made and natural disasters. MSGs also complete DS specialized training in use of firearms, defensive tactics, technical and physical security equipment, emergency first aid, fire response, improvised explosive detection and destruction of controlled material.

All the technical security equipment utilized by the MSG students is provided by DS and is identical to the security systems that the MSGs will operate at U.S. embassies or consulates abroad. This equipment includes cutting-edge technologies used to detect and stop unauthorized entries.

At a U.S. embassy or consulate, the RSO plays a paramount, integral role in encouraging, supporting, and participating in Marine Security Guards' continuous in-service training.

TIMELINE

The 1990s was a decade of extraordinary global change: the collapse of the Soviet Union, newly developing democratic institutions in Eastern Europe, the ongoing rise of Japan as a global economic power, and major ethnic conflict and human rights abuses in the former Yugoslav Republic, for example. The decade also saw a dramatic increase in acts of international terrorism, including those directed at diplomatic facilities and personnel by ideological and political fanatics. The horrific August 7, 1998, bombings of U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania by al-Qaida terrorists — "Diplomatic Security's 9/11"—resulted in 229 deaths, including that of Marine Sergeant Jesse Aliganga, an MSG assigned to the U.S. mission in Nairobi, Kenya. This experience and others demonstrated that missions anywhere can fall victim to terrorist assaults, and led to a hardening of security precautions and defenses at all U.S. diplomatic missions abroad.

1990s: U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright speaks at the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the State Department and the Marine Corps. (U.S. Department of State Photo).

U.S. Marine Security Guards in St. Petersburg, Russia, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

August 1998: A Marine Honor Guard lifts the flag from the casket of U.S. Embassy Nairobi bombing victim Marine Sgt. Jesse Aliganga, an MSG killed in the al-Qaida terrorist attack on the U.S. mission in Kenya. (AP/Wide World Photo)

January 1999: The Commanding Officer of F Company, Marine Security Guard Battalion, presents the Purple Heart Award for wounds received in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, the year before. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL SEVEN—Partnership

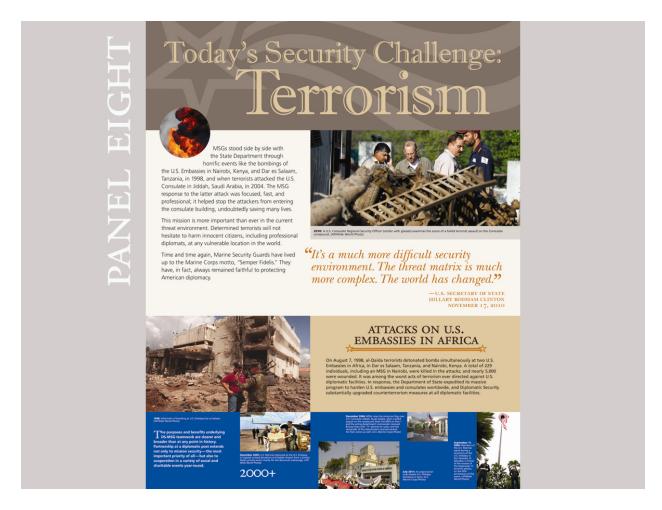
Heroic Partners in Crisis. As a reliable line of defense and support in U.S. embassy emergencies overseas, MSGs have protected State Department classified information and equipment against anti-American riots and demonstrations and have helped evacuate U.S. diplomats and their families during times of extreme crisis. MSGs have extinguished fires in U.S. embassies and helped save countless lives of U.S. Government personnel threatened by civil unrest, earthquakes, and floods. The courage and support of the MSGs has been constant in every situation.

True Partnership Under Fire. On January 31, 1968, the U.S. Embassy in Saigon was hit by a stealth nighttime enemy intrusion. Some 20 Viet Cong, armed with lethal weapons and explosives, breached the Embassy compound perimeter walls and attempted to force their way into the chancery. Heroic action by the Marine Security Guards successfully halted the assault and prevented entry into the Embassy. One Marine was killed. RSO Leo Crampsey (center of photo) grabbed a weapon and joined in the pitched battle alongside the MSGs. Shown with Crampsey immediately after they repelled the attack are MSG Staff Sergeant Leroy Banks (left) and Captain Robert J. O'Brien, MSG Officer in Charge/Detachment Commander (right). This historic incident, part of the Viet Cong Tet Offensive, reflected the close kindred partnership at a post between RSOs and MSGs.

TIMELINE: As the troubled decade of the 1990s drew to a close, Diplomatic Security and the U.S. Marine Corps entered the sixth decade of their formal partnership. The threat environment facing international diplomacy persisted, and still bigger challenges lay ahead. Even as a more robust State Department program of embassy upgrades and new construction moved forward, the brazen ingenuity of terrorist assaults remained formidable. More than ever before, DS RSO teams and their MSG partners recognized that vigilance, partnership, and precautions are keys to ensuring that U.S. diplomacy can continue to operate safely and unhindered.

July 1999: The U.S. Ambassador to Germany shakes hands with a U.S. Marine Security Guard as he arrives at the U.S. Embassy in Berlin. (AP/Wide World Photo) **Jordan:** The Marine Security Guard team in Amman, Jordan, participates in a racing competition. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

September 2001: Britain's Prince Charles signs the book of condolences at the U.S. Embassy in London, in remembrance of those who died in the 9/11 terrorist atrocities against the United States. To the right of the Prince is the U.S. Ambassador and a Marine Security Guard. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL EIGHT—Today's Security Challenge: Terrorism. "It's a much more difficult security environment. The threat matrix is much more complex. The world has changed." —U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton November 17, 2010

MSGs stood side by side with the State Department through horrific events like the bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 1998, and when terrorists attacked the U.S. Consulate in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, in 2004. The MSG response to the latter attack was focused, fast, and professional; it helped stop the attackers from entering the consulate building, undoubtedly saving many lives.

This mission is more important than ever in the current threat environment. Determined terrorists will not hesitate to harm innocent citizens, including professional diplomats, at any vulnerable location in the world.

Time and time again, Marine Security Guards have lived up to the Marine Corps motto, "Semper Fidelis." They have, in fact, always remained faithful to protecting American diplomacy.

Attacks on U.S. Embassies in Africa. On August 7, 1998, al-Qaida terrorists detonated bombs simultaneously at two U.S. Embassies in Africa, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. A total of 229 individuals, including an MSG in Nairobi, were killed in the attacks; and

nearly 5,000 were wounded. It was among the worst acts of terrorism ever directed against U.S. diplomatic facilities. In response, the Department of State expedited its massive program to harden U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, and Diplomatic Security substantially upgraded counterterrorism measures at all diplomatic facilities.

TIMELINE: The purposes and benefits underlying DS-MSG teamwork are clearer and broader than at any point in history. Partnership at a diplomatic post extends not only to mission security—the most important priority of all—but also to cooperation in a variety of social and charitable events year-round.

December 2005: U.S. Marines stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Uganda unload donations at Entebbe Airport from a United States private sector charity for the Banunule orphanage. (AP/Wide World Photo)

December 2004: MSGs raise the American flag over U.S. Consulate Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, after a failed assault on the compound. Both the MSG on Post 1 and the acting detachment commander received Bronze Stars with "V" devices for valor; and the remainder of the detachment received awards for their action as well. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

July 2011: An angry Syrian mob attacks U.S. Embassy Damascus in Syria. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

September 11, 2006: Members of the U.S. Marines stand during a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, in honor of the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks, on the fifth anniversary of the event. (AP/Wide World Photo)



PANEL NINE—"We in the State Department value what the Marine Security Guards bring to the mission. To call this an elite group is an understatement."

—Assistant Secretary of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security Eric J. Boswell

In Tribute and Memoriam. Every day throughout the world, the courageous men and women of the U.S. Marine Corps Embassy Security Group put their lives at risk to help Diplomatic Security safeguard the facilities, equipment, and sensitive information required for the conduct of U.S. diplomacy. They stand shoulder to shoulder with DS in securing the working environment in which America's diplomats operate. In the course of their duties, these dedicated Marines may suffer injury, and even death, under a range of circumstances, including hostile assaults. They understand the enormous risk in their jobs. But they put the safety and well-being of their country and its diplomats first.

Diplomatic Security honors the quiet strength and courage of those MSGs who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, on behalf of American diplomacy. We are forever grateful for their service.

We pay tribute to their courage and their devotion to serving their country. We know that their sacrifice and selfless dedication are an inspiration to their colleagues, and to Americans everywhere, now and in the future.



The following artifacts are part of the "Partners in Diplomacy." exhibition which were displayed in different cabinet configurations at the National Museum of the Marine Corps and the U.S. Department of State Exhibit Hall.

Artifacts on Display



Embassy Saigon Seal, Main Entrance

On the night of 31 January
1968, at the height of the
Vietnam War, the U.S. Embassy
in Saigon was attacked by nearly
two dozen enemy Viet Cong,
armed with lethal weapons, rockets,
and explosives. Under cover of darkness.

they breached the Embassy compound perimeter walls and attempted to force their way into the Chancery. Heroic action by the Marine Security Guard detachment on duty successfully halted the assault and prevented penetration of the Embassy. State Department Regional Security Officer Leo Crampsey grabbed a weapon and joined in the pitched battle alongside the MSGs. One MSG was killed and nine were wounded. Nineteen Viet Cong were killed. This U.S. Department of State seal, mounted at the Embassy entrance, was heavily damaged by enemy fire. (1989.1085.1-mcesg bn)

Embassy Saigon Seal—Main Entrance (text of existing bronze plate below seal, attached to wooden plaque): This seal attached to the main entrance of the Chancery, was struck by a Communist rocket when a Viet Cong sapper unit attacked the Embassy on the night of Tet, 1968. The teak wood mounting is from one of the doors through which the enemy sought but failed to enter because of the gallant defense by the United States Marine Corps Security Guard. During the attack one Marine Security Guard was killed and nine wounded. The Viet Cong losses were nineteen killed and two captured.

On the night of 31 January 1968, at the height of the Vietnam War, the U.S. Embassy in Saigon was attacked by nearly two dozen enemy Viet Cong, armed with lethal weapons, rockets, and explosives. Under cover of darkness, they breached the Embassy compound perimeter walls and attempted to force their way into the Chancery. Heroic action by the Marine Security Guard detachment on duty successfully halted the assault and prevented penetration of the Embassy. State Department Regional Security Officer Leo Crampsey grabbed a weapon and joined in the pitched battle alongside the MSGs. One MSG was killed and nine were wounded. Nineteen Viet Cong were killed. This U.S. Department of State seal, mounted at the Embassy entrance, was heavily damaged by enemy fire.



Knives: Knives forcibly confiscated by Marine Security Guards from a Korean national, at the entrance to the U.S. Embassy in South Korea on 31 May 1979.

Mortar Fragment: Fragment of a mortar round fired by Afghan mujahideen guerrilla insurgents that hit U.S. Embassy grounds in Kabul, Afghanistan, in 1984.

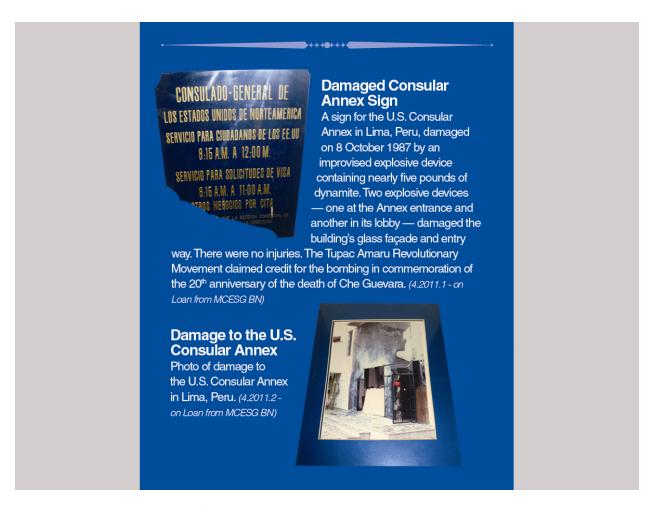
Cover: The USMC uniform cover (cap) worn by the MSG stationed at Post One, U.S. Embassy Nairobi, at the time of the bombing on 7 August 1998.



On 7 August 1998 al-Qaida terrorists simultaneously detonated bombs at two U.S. Embassies in Sub-Saharan Africa, located in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. A total of 229 individuals, including an MSG in Nairobi, were killed in the two locations; nearly 5,000 were wounded. It was among the worst acts of terrorism ever directed against U.S. diplomatic facilities. In response, the U.S. Department of State expedited its massive program to harden U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, and Diplomatic Security substantially upgraded counterterrorism measures at all American diplomatic facilities. The artifacts shown here came from Post One—the primary MSG station at an embassy entrance—at these two missions.

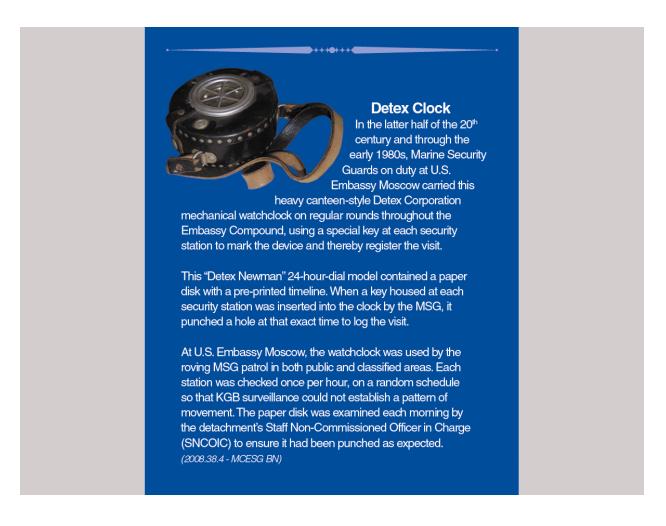
Post One Logbook—Nairobi: The Post One logbook from the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. The 7 August 1998 logbook entry refers to the bombing of the Embassy.

Post One Logbook—Tanzania: The Post One logbook from the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The 7 August 1998 logbook entry refers to the bombing of the Embassy.



Damaged Consular Annex Sign: A sign for the U.S. Consular Annex in Lima, Peru, damaged on 8 October 1987 by an improvised explosive device containing nearly five pounds of dynamite. Two explosive devices—one at the Annex entrance and another in its lobby—damaged the building's glass façade and entry way. There were no injuries. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement claimed credit for the bombing in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of Che Guevara.

Damaged Consular Annex—Peru: Photo of damage to the U.S. Consular Annex in Lima, Peru.



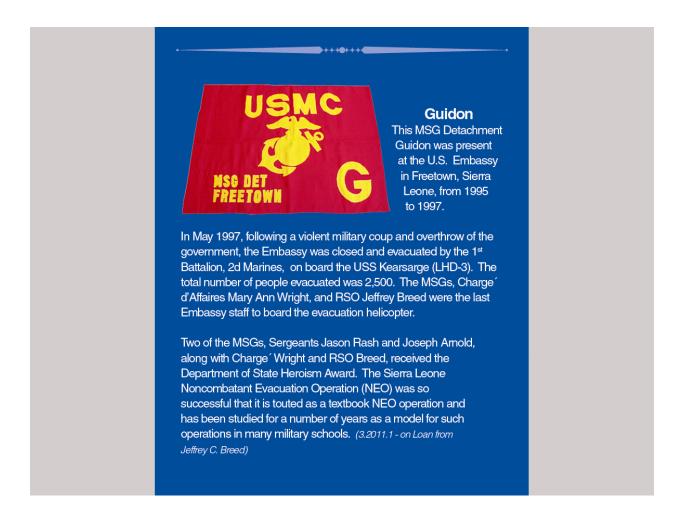
Detex Clock—Moscow: In the latter half of the 20th century, a Marine Security Guard on duty at U.S. Embassy Moscow carried this heavy canteen-style Detex Corporation mechanical watchclock on his regular rounds throughout the Embassy Compound, using a special key at each security station to mark the device and thereby register the visit.

This "Detex Newman" 24-hour-dial model contained a paper disk with a pre-printed timeline. When a key housed at each security station was inserted into the clock by the MSG, it punched a hole at that exact time, to log the visit.

At U.S. Embassy Moscow, the watchclock was used by the roving MSG patrol in both public and classified areas.

Each station was checked once per hour, on a random schedule so that KGB surveillance could not establish a pattern of movement. The paper disk was examined each morning by the MSG Gunnery Sergeant to ensure it had been punched as expected.

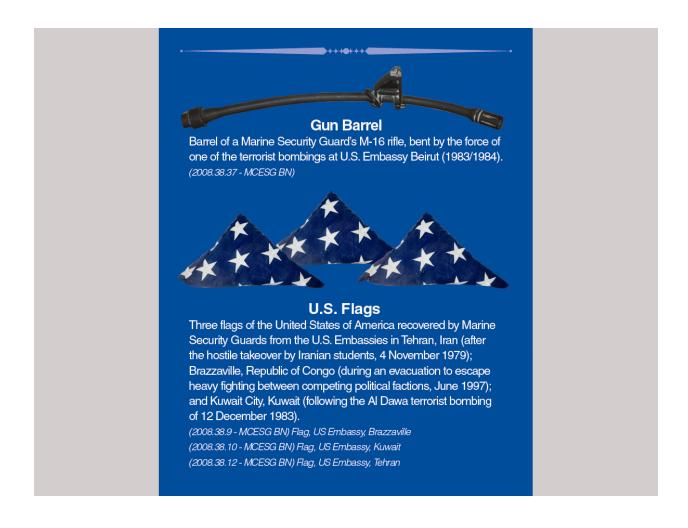
The value of the watchclock's record lay in the fact that it provided a high degree of certainty that a Marine Security Guard was *where* the registration indicated the Guard was, and *when*. It reflected the faithful making of rounds in a highly crucial Cold War security environment.



Guidon—Sierra Leone: This MSG Detachment Guidon was present at the U.S. Embassy in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1995 to 1997.

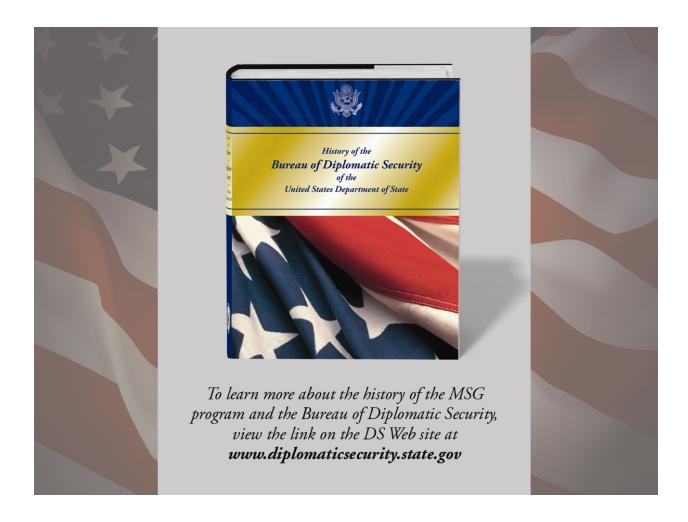
In May 1997, following a violent military coup and overthrow of the government, the Embassy was closed and evacuated by the 1st Battalion, 2d Marines, on board the *USS Kearsarge* (LHD-3). The total number of people evacuated was 2,500. The MSGs, Charge' d'Affaires Mary Ann Wright, and RSO Jeffrey Breed were the last Embassy staff to board the evacuation helicopter. Two of the MSGs, Sergeants Jason Rash and Joseph Arnold, along with Charge' Wright and RSO Breed, received the Department of State Heroism Award. The Sierra Leone Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO) was so successful that it is touted as a textbook NEO operation and has been studied for a number of years as a model for such operations in many military schools.

Approximately eight months after the evacuation, RSO Breed returned with a small group of former Embassy staff to survey the Embassy properties. Most businesses and residences in Freetown had been looted and burned, but the Embassy properties remained relatively intact. This MSG Guidon was recovered from the MSG residence at the time. The Marine Detachment in Freetown has never reactivated.



Gun Barrel—Beirut: Barrel of a Marine Security Guard's M-16 rifle, bent by the force of one of the terrorist bombings at U.S. Embassy Beirut (1983/1984).

U.S. Flags—Iran, Republic of Congo, Kuwait: Three flags of the United States of America recovered by Marine Security Guards from the U.S. Embassies in Tehran, Iran (after the hostile takeover by Iranian students, 4 November 1979); Brazzaville, Republic of Congo (during an evacuation to escape heavy fighting between competing political factions, June 1997); and Kuwait City, Kuwait (following the Al Dawa terrorist bombing of 12 December 1983).



More information about the MSG program, as well as other significant events in the history of the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, is available online. To view an online version of the history (by chapter) or to download the entire document, visit the link, *History of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security*.

DS Web site (http://www.diplomaticsecurity.state.gov).



Additional information about the MSG program is available on the DS website and the U.S. Marine Corps website.